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SYPHILIS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

A workman was injured by an accident in a sawmill at Traverse City, Mich. Under the workmen's compensation law payments were made for a period of 19 weeks, when the employer refused to make further payments, upon the ground that the employee's continued disability was due to syphilis, which retarded the healing of the wound.

The Michigan Supreme Court decided that payments must be continued. Mr. Justice Person in the opinion said: "The consequences of the injury extend through the entire period, and so long as the incapacity of the employee for work results from the injury, it comes within the statute, even when prolonged by preexisting disease."

The opinion is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 2725.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBIT AT PHILADELPHIA.

By MARTIN I. WILBERT, Technical Assistant, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the alumni association, is now holding an exhibition of modern scientific pharmacy contrasted with the pharmacy of a century ago. The exhibition was opened on August 30 and is to continue to September 30, 1916. Among the many interesting features it includes a drug store of 1812, together with many historical relics, and contrasted with this is a suggestion for a modern up-to-date pharmacy sufficiently equipped with the scientific laboratories required at the present time to cooperate with the medical profession in the modern practice of medicine. This modern pharmacy is equipped with a refrigerator safe for the keeping of biological products, a chemical laboratory for the systematic examination of chemicals and their preparations, a pharmacognostical laboratory for the examination of drugs, a bacteriological laboratory for the detection of bacterial contaminations and the control of solutions and medicines, and a manufacturing laboratory for the production of galenical preparations and such other forms of medicines as can

be produced economically in the present-day pharmacy. The dispensing room, which is shown in connection with the showroom, contains a model 5-foot shelf of books that should be found in every up-to-date drug store.

Among the more interesting of the general exhibits, there was shown for the first time a copy of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, Ninth Decennial Revision. The National Formulary, fifth edition, was also on exhibition. These two books, while they are decreed as being official from September 1, 1916, were generally unobtainable on that date. It is little wonder, therefore, that pharmacists who had the pleasure of being able to attend during the opening days of the exhibition almost invariably devoted more time to these new, but as yet rare, books than to any other portion of the exhibit. In connection with the exhibition of Pharmacopœias, there is a complete set of the Pharmacopœias of the United States and a representative showing of the Pharmacopœias of the several nations of the world. There is also on exhibition a complete set of the several editions of The United States Dispensatory and a considerable amount of material illustrating the methods employed and the character of the work done by the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. In this connection there is shown a complete set of the earlier Digest of Comments on the Pharmacopœia; also a complete set of the present Digest of Comments on the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary. Attention is directed to the comprehensiveness of the latter publication by a sign which reads:

The Digest of Comments, originated by Charles Rice, has grown to be the greatest work of reference on the the U. S. P. and N. F.

Drugs of all kinds, particularly botanical drugs, are much in evidence. A very large number of herbarium specimens and even growing plants are exhibited. Among the growing plants is a fairly large comphor tree and a liberal sample of comphor made in the United States. Illustrative of the uncommon chemicals made in this country at the present time there is a sample of atropine, made from wild growing stramonium with the use of Lloyd's reagent.

Several firms show biological products and an additional number exhibit pharmaceutical products that are biologically standardized. Considerable apparatus for the biological standardization of drugs are shown both by users and manufacturers of this apparatus, and several novelties in this direction attract considerable attention.

A complete set of the American Journal of Pharmacy from 1825 to 1916 with an exhibition of portraits of the several editors and reproductions of the illustrations used in some of the articles constitutes an unusual and extremely interesting part of the general exhibit. The interest that has more recently been taken in the cultivation of drugs is well shown by a collection of photographs of

drugs and growing plants from the drug garden of the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. These photographs have been placed on exhibition by Prof. Newcomb, and their comprehensiveness and mechanical excellence serve to attract considerable attention. Among the chemical exhibits is one that includes both crude materials and finished products. This exhibition from an educational point of view is exceptionally valuable. A collection of magnesia products is interesting in that it serves to show some of the varied uses to which magnesia products are being put at the present time.

The physiological standardization of galenical preparations is everywhere emphasized, and the exhibition as a whole not only serves to call attention to the evolution of pharmacy during a century but also suggests the inevitable and possibly radical development of scientific pharmacy in the very near future.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

By CARROLL FOX, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The following report gives the results of a study of health organization and administration in the city of Youngstown, Ohio. The study was carried on from May 15 to July 1, and includes investigations in the office and in the field.

Youngstown is a prosperous community in the northeastern part of the State, located on both sides of the Mahoning River. The city has an area of 25 square miles and includes what was originally an entire township. It is served by four trunk-line railroads: The Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York Central. The Mahoning River is not a navigable stream.

Youngstown is essentially an iron and steel manufacturing center. Among its other industries are plants for the manufacture of products made from rubber, gas mantles, oilcloth, mazda bulbs, leather, cigars, etc.

The population figures used in this report were obtained from the United States Census Bureau, which estimates the population as of July 1, 1915, at 104,489. Of this number approximately 65 per cent are foreigners, who work in the iron and steel mills.

Little mention of State law has been made in this report, except as it relates to the powers and duties of the city board of health. Such part of it as is necessary to the subject has already been summarized in the report on health organization and administration in Toledo, Ohio.¹

Adjoining the city of Youngstown, and practically a continuation of it, is the village of East Youngstown, in which is located one of

¹ Reprint No. 284 from the Public Health Reports.